### EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

LONDON, April 30.-King William of Prussia has thus far been entirely silent on the the subject of Luxemburg, which fagt is causing considerable un-

Parliament resumed its session yesterday. In the House of Commons last night, Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to an inquiry, stated that the propositions for a Peace Congress had been accepted by France and Prassia, and want he was of the opinion that the Luxemburg affair

Paris, April 36-Evening.-The Menitor to-day officially announces that orders have been issued to put a stop to the recent military preparations throughout France.

#### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 30.-The Prussian Diet was opened yesterday by the King in person. In his speech from the throne, King William said the unity of Germany was an assurance of peace to Europe, and niged the speedy adoption of the Constitution. The King was silent in regard to the Luxemburg questio.

#### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 50-Evening.-The Belgian Gov ernment is augmenting its military establishment, and is preparing to raise a new loan.

Egent, April 3c.-The steamship Great Eastern, Capt. Anderson, from New-York on the 17th April, arrived here tate last evening.

QUELASTOWN, April 30.- The Inman steamship City of Beston, Capt. Brook, which left New York on the 20th of April, arrived here early this morning en route to Liver-

LIVERPOOL April 30.-The Cunard freight steamship Tripeli, Capt. Martyn, which left New-York on the 17th of April, arrived at this port to-day.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, April 30—Noon.—Consols for money, 914; United States Five-Twenties, 714; Illinois Central Railway

shares, 763: Eric Enilway shares, 41. Afternoon-The Money market is quiet and steady. Con sols are unchanged. United States Securities are quo

Himois Centrals, 76; United States Five-Twenties, 71]. Evening-Consols closed firm at 911 for money. American Securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenties; 711; Illinois Central, 76; Eric Rail-

PRANKFORT, April 30 .- United States Five Twenty bonds are quoted at 761 for the issue of 1862. FRANKFORT, April 30-Noon.-United States Five Twen-

PARIS, April 30-Woon.-United States Five Twenties.

Evening-American bonds were quoted to-day at 80. LONDON, April 30-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/. Corp. 43/. Scotch Pig Iron, 52/. Calcutta Linseed, 65/. Linseed Oil, 438 10/. Sperm Oil, 4131. Whale Oil,

£39. Linseed Cakes, £9 15/. 2 o'clock p. m .- Sugar is firm and quiet at 24/ per ewt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

Evening.-Sugar unchanged; sales at 24/ for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Iron-Scotch Pig 52/ per tun, mixed

numbers. Oils unchanged in price. ANTWERP, April 30-Noon.-Petroleum, 434. Evening-Petroleum-The market is less firm: sales of

Refined were made to-day at 43 francs per bbl. LIVERPOOL, April 39-Noon.-The cotton market is less firm; sales to-day 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 12@ 121d.; Middling Orleans, 121d. Breadstuffs are firm Wheat-Sales of Western Red at 13/9, and California at 24/6. Corn, 44/. Barley, 4/10. Onts, 3/7. Pens, 45/. Pro con, 39/. Lard, 50/9. Cheese, 60/. Petroleum-Sales of Spirits at 11d., and Refined at 1/3. Pot Ashes, 34/. Spirits Turpentine, 36/6. Rosin-Sales of Common at 8/, and Fine

at 13/9. Tallow, 44/6. Clover Seed, 57/ Afternoon.-Since the opening the cotton market has become easier, and a decline of id. in prices is noted. The sales to-day are likely to fall short of the mate. The following are the quotations at this hour: Middling Uplands, 117212d.; Middling Orleans, 121d. The

other markets are without change. closed easier, at a decline. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 712d.; Middling Orleans, 121d. The sales of the day amounted to 12,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs is firm. Corn has advanced to 44/3 per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat -White California, 14/6; No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13/9 per cental. Barley, 4/10 per 60 fb. Oats, 3/7 per 45 fb. Peas, 45/ per quarter for Canadian. The Provision market is quiet. Pork, 80/ per bbl. Beef, 127/6. Lard, 51/ per cwt. Cheese, 60, for Middling American. Bacon, 27/ for Cumberland Cut Middles. Ashes-Pots, 34/ per cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 36/ per cwt. Rosin-Common Wilmington, 7/9: fine, 13/9. Tallow, 44/6. Petroleum-Spirits, 11d.; Refined, 1/3 per gallon.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

CRETE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANANDAIGUA-SUFFERINGS OF THE REFUGEES-EUTCHERY OF CHRISTIANS IN MESO-POTAMO-STRENGTH OF THE INSURGENTS-THE SULTAN ENRAGED AT THE OBSTINATE RESISTANCE OF THE CRETANS.

CANDIA, March 24, 1867.

Never was the "banner of the free" the cause of more heartfelt emotions than when the Canandaigua cast anchor in our roadstead last week. The whole Christian population had been looking for weeks for the American ship to come and carry away the suffering families, and the Mussulman hoping, from her long delay, that she would not come, and her arrival changed the temper of our little world.

Christian stock went down a little and the Koran np, when it was found that the Canandaigua would not at once take her departure, but would go around to Suda, and cast her lot with the rest of the fleet of

observation, Russian, Italian, &c., &c. The commander, Capt. Strong, furnished with whole-hearted instructions by the Admiral, at once waited on the Pasha to obtain the necessary (under the want of Governmental orders) permission to carry away the suffering families, declaring that the Admiral was not disposed in any sense to give a political coloring to the act, but was prompted by the most purely humanitarian motives, and that he trusted that good and evident policy would persuade the local government to consent to remove from the causes of agitation which were beginning to operate on the public mind even in America, the needless suffering of so many helpless Christian non-combatants. He testified to the warm interest the American people took in the matter, and hoped that the Ottoman Government would throw this tob to the whale. The Pasha replied that he could assure the commandant that he families were suffering, that all were provided for by the Government, and sundry and divers similar transparencies, to which Capt. Strong dextereasly responded that it was in the interest of the Government that so great a cause of irritation to the Ghristian world should be removed, and in pure friendliness to the Ottoman Porte he hoped it would be permitted. To this the Pasha replied that if any families were suffering, they could only be those of the insurgents to whose relief he would never consent. The Captain then said that he had heard that there were several hundred women and children at there were several hundred women and children at the even several hundred women and children at the company of the could be consent. The Captain then said that he had heard that there were several hundred women and children at the company of the could never consent. The Captain then said that he had heard that the series of "No." but they were not heard again as the eloquent speaker proceeded to the insurgents to whose relief he would never consent. The Captain then said that he had heard that there were several hundred women and children at the company of the company ants. He testified to the warm interest the

some barrels of bread he had purchased and sent down to Retino, but even this was refused. "If you wish to give anything you may do it through the hands of the Government." Capt. Strong begged to assure the Government that he should take the edicit of no one as to the actual state of affairs th regard to the families, but take the precaution investigating for himself, and reporting according. I judge that from the quality of the facts iich he has come across so far there can be little just that his opinion won't accord with that or Earl

However the Canaudaigna got up a surprise party at Retino a day or two after, and I had a chance of looking in on the refugees, three hundred or more imprisoned in a store-house, a school-noise, and the bishop's residence. The pretense of the Government that they had been provided for by it, was, of course, mere protense. The English gun-hout Wizard had left them a few stores three days before, and part of these had been given them, but previously to that nothing from the Government. When the Italian corvette Guiscarde called there two weeks age, she found them starving and gave them what could be spared from her stores the Vice-Governor promising to hook after them. The Italian commandant of the found them starting and gave them what could be spared from her stores, the Vice-Governor promising to look after them. The Halian commandant of the station has made a direct and energetic demand of the Government to feed them or let him take them off. When the Wigard passed, some days later, the Government had yet done nothing. When we were there, however, most of them were looking tolerably well fed, but dreadfully crowded together—the school-room divided off into squares of about eight feet, by the school-benches, and each square having a family in it. Some were in vaults sleeping on the ground, and the consular agents in charge of them reported fen or more deaths of children a day from croup and other children's diseases.

The same persons reported that a body of troops who went out from Retimo two or three days before had been rayaging the district of Mylopolamo, and had butchered all the Christians they came on, amounting to 50, all of them peaceable, unarmed persons working on their lands.

These these aparties the insurrection is taking a

amounting to 56, all of them peaceable, unarried per-sons working on their lands.

Under these anspices the insurrection is taking a new stimulus, and the people are vising again wher-ever they had once submitted. Submission is ac pro-tection, and they begin to realize it, and hencefor-ward there will be few male non-combatants. The fighting is renewed with greater intensity than ever, hting is renewed with greater intensity, and new troops are arriving, but the case is hopeless, ight months ago there were 46,000 troops in the land, and the insurgents had but five charges of land, and the insurgents had but five charges of land.

Any Yankee boy who can work rule of three can see what the Sultan cannot.

Things are growing stringent. The Mussulman grow every day more and more insolent and angry, and some of the consuls are making preparations to send their families off. Only those who have ships of war here will remain with security. The Turks declare that if they most leave the island they will leave it in runns, and give the Christians cause to resmember it. The Sultan is said to be furious almost to insanity over the prolonged resistance and obstinacy of the Cretans, and to be resolved to make no concessions to them, whatever he may do to the rest of the Empire. In the meanwhile Russia is getting ready—a lighting admiral has been ordered to take charge of the iron-clad fleet at Cronstadt, and all hands are taking up arms. It is not impossible all hands are taking up arms. It is not impossible that Turkish obstinacy may bring on another Nava-rino. A new English Government, under the sting of Earl Derby's speech in the House of Lords, may find it necessary to do something in the opposite sense, and finally it may be that the Turks won't have the choice as to who shall be deported from Crete. A few weeks will tell.

Meanwhile, between wars and rumors of wars, and earthquakes, famines, and pestilences, which all this relieved and struction must neglige we shall

this misery and starvation must produce, we shall have cause to think of Dr. Cummings and the latter

ENGLAND AND CANADA-LOWE'S SPEECH ON THE CONFEDERATION-AN INTERESTING BOOK ON THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION-FEMALE SUFFRAGE-

It may be important that Americans should un-

LONDON, April 16, 1867.

From Our Special Correspondent.

derstand exactly what the feeling in England is upon the Canadian question. And, first of all, I may say confidently that to the nation generally the whole subject is a bore. The great mass of the English people regard Canada as naturally belonging to the United States. Nineteen in every twenty, who have any opinion on the subject at all, would be heartily glad if the telegraph had announced that it was the Canadian Confederation, instead of Russian America, that had been purchased by the United States. decide to annex herself to the American Union, and the party opposing it would hardly have a voice. The government of Canada from Downing-st. has become such a manifest anachronism that England and the new Confederation means simply cutting loose from the ne'er-do-weel, and giving him a few pounds to console him for having no further control of his papa's purse. This was distinctly the ground on which the House of Commons voted the guaranty for the proposed International railway. "This is our last gift," the House virtually said; "and we mean to call home our troops, and leave you to shift for yourself." That Canada does not at once drift into the United States, is due to a clique of men who wish to feed their own importance by aping the titles and the style of high life in England-a party of pinchbeck aristocrats who do not care that Canada is behindhand in every respect, provided they can get large personal advantages from England by loud and transparent talk about loyalty, and what not. There never was a smoother, more scheming set, than the Canadian politicians more scheming set, than the Canadaan pointerais now in this country. They are in close alliance with those who sympathized with the effort of the South-erners to break up the American Republic, because of their hatred of republican institutions. These are the men who vote money and troops for Canada. The whole thing is the surviving Confederate interest of Canada and England. Out of the many evidences that might be adduced of this, one lies before me at this moment in a a letter written in the new paper. canada and England. Out of the many evidences that might be adduced of this, one lies before me at this moment in a a letter written in the new paper. The Day, by a person who signs himself John Bull, but who is really an eminent Canadian. He laments the lack of pluck that England is showing in her colenial policy; declares that Canada can at once put into the field 500,000 men; that the forces of the United States have been much reduced by the war; that she (United States) depends much upon emigration for her army, and that such emigration would at once cease if there were a war; that Washington is more accessible than Quebec. These, however, are mere incidental statements of the letter; the great central idea of it is that a collision between England and the United States would be a signal for the reorganization of the Confederate army, for the rising up of 12,000,000 of allies of England in the Southern region of America, and the certain establishment of the still potential Confederacy. These are the friends to which the Canadian party look, and they certainly have done enough to cracy. These are the friends to which the Canadian party look, and they certainly have done enough to get some return from Jeff. when he is liberated from Fortress Monroe. On the other hand, however, it should be said that this party in England is forced to make up in malignity what it lacks in real strength and size. The majority of those most devoted to historical England, the majority of Conservatives, even, think with Disraeli, Stanley, and others, that democracy is a good thing for America if it will but stay there; and they would be content to see it swallow Canada if there were no violence done to the English flag in the operation. But by far the strongest politicians here, while they feel the honor of England to a considerable extent involved in the protection of Canada, speak in a tone of disgust of the efforts of the Confederation party to shelter

that country into a hostile attitude. We are not able to carry it out, and therefore had better not attempt it. We are at peace now with the United States, and my hope is that Canada may be preserved from invasion by that country—in the first place by the good sense and moderation of the people of that country, and next by a similar reason that would mevent Italy invading Norway—namely, by the climate. I hope the House will consider seriously the step they are about to take, and that if they determine to carry upon this step they will pat in this bell some very stringent securities to previde that the money spent under carry from the country to this charming railway.

The Times considers "it was a mistake, as every one now sees, to raise such an issue at such a mement, but it was a mistake which reflects little discredit on the finance of the purpose for which it is voted, and that it shall not stick to any one's figures in its progress from this country to this charming railway. it is voted, and that it shall not stick to any one's fingers in its progress from his country to this charming railway that is to be constructed. Agreeing as I do mainly in principle with my right honorable friend, I submit that I was the more logical inference of the two. Our principles are countries on conclusions are exactly contrary. It is for the House to Judge which conclusions are the better founded. I was examined before a Committee of the House of Commandate, three or four years ago, on the unitary defense of the colonies and I made this enservation. I said that "in the time of the American Eavlied to the colonies separated from England because she in sisted on taxing them. What I apprehend as likely to happen now is that England will separate from her colonies because they insist on taxing her." [Much laughter, and cheers.]

Whether it is likely, in the light of these facts of Whether it is likely in the light of these lacts of English feeling and opinion, that sensible Americans will consent to have their country thrown into a violent collision with England on account of a fruit so certain to fall into their hand as soon as ripe—and nearly ripe now—is a matter that can better be accided on your side than on this.

The interest which the Canadian question is excit-

The interest which the Canadian question is exciting here, especially since the Russian cossion has led me to dwell on it in this letter—once for all, I hope—so that I can hardly advert to other topics. I may afford to devote a little space to the praise of a very notable and vivid book, which may well chim the attention of every American who desires to study the constitutional history of England—which is really preliminary to the constitutional history of America. The work to which I refer is "The English Constitution." It is by Walter Bagehot, the present editor of The Economist, and the author of much of the current writing on political economy. To say that Mr. Bagehot has made a dry subject one of thrilling interest; that he sees the past everywhere molding the present; and that his style subject one of thrilling interest; that he sees the past everywhere molding the present; and that his style is clear, forcible, and sprited—is to say much; but with all of these merits this work has the higher ones of learning, subtlety, liberality, and a vast horizon. He sees the English Constitution funching the dim Orient behind and the blazing Occident ahead, the thread running between Buckingham Palace and the White House. The book is not only a patient analysis of this Government, but a criticism on it as well; though the author is not a Radical But more than anything I could say, the following terse extract will convey you an idea of the tone in terse extract will convey you an idea of the tone if

on it as well; though the author is not a Radical. But more than anything I could say, the following terse extract will convey you an idea of the tone in which it is written:

The English Constitution in its palpable form is thisten mass of the people yield obedience to a select few; and when you see this select few, you perceive that though not of the lowest class, nor of an interspeciable class, they are yet of a heavy sensible class—the last people in the world to whom, if they were drawn up in a row an immense is to would ever give an exclusive preference. In fact, the mass of the English people yield a deference rather to something else than to their rulers. They defer to what we may call the theatrical show of society. A certain state passes before them; a certain pomp of great men; a certain spectacle of beautiful women; a wonderful seeme of wealth and enjoyment is displayed, and they are coerced by it. Their imagination is bowed down; they feel they are not equal to the life which a 'revealed to them. Courts and aristocracies have the great quality which rules the multitudes, though philosophers can see nothing in it—visibility. Ceurtlers can do what others cannot. A common man may as well try to rival the actors on the stage in their acting, as the gristocracy in their acting. The higher world, as it looks from without, is a stage on which the actors walk their parts much better than the spectators can. This play is played in every district. Every rustic feels that his house is not like my lord's house, his life like my lord's house, his life like my lord's house, in the life like her life, her orders like their orders. There is in England a certain charmed spectacle which imposes on the many, and guides their fancles as it wills.

The controversy about woman suffrage is going on with undiminished intensity. The ladies, who have chiefly been writing on the subject of like, have been Madame Bodichon, Miss Cobbe, and Miss S. D. Collet—the latter being the only lady I have learn of yet, who, having the ab

libraries. The Imland Revenue Department uses £46,000, and the Post-Office £35,000. Routledge has issued a very useful book for reference and for travelers, entitled "A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland"—a gazetteer of counties, cities, boroughs, towns, villages, castles, abhevs, parks, rivers, lakes, islands, mountains, hills, valleys, woods, forests—handy, complete, and brief. Mr. Carew Hazlitt has issued Part i of a "Handbook to the Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain, from the Invention of Printing to the Restoration." Mr. Gladstone's "Speeches on Parliamentary Reform in 1866" has reached a second edition; and Mr. Dixon's "New America" has reached a sixth, which contains a new praface and a reply to Father Noyes's strictures. Among the new enterprises are to be noted a high literary Roman Catholic organ called The Chronicle; The Whip and Cab and Omnibus Gnardian, and a new sixpenny magazine to be called London. During the year 1866, 48,441 cwts, of books were expected from this country, whose value, as registered at the Custom-House, was £662,177. this country, whose value, as registered at the Custom-House, was £602,177.

## BY STEAMSHIP.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool April 17, via Queentowr April 18, arrived here yesterday.

# THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The French papers variously interpret the statement made by La France that the Government will soon take the initiative and communicate to the Chambers the result of the negotiations on this much agitated question some think that Count Bismarek will yield the Prusssian claims, others that the powers who signed the treaties of 1839 will agree with France and Holland, and will recommend that Prussia abandon her pretensions. M.deGirardin, in a long article in the Liberte, insists that France should not suffer the "Prussian Quadrilateral"—a name he has applied to the fortresses of iLuxemburg, Mayence, Sarrelouls, and Coblentz—to exist longer, or she will be in the same position in 1867 ns Italy was in respect to the Austrian Quadrilateral in 1866.

FEELING IN GERMANY. The vi-tories gained by Prussia, with the help of Italy, last year, have inspired the whole German nation with the belief that they are invincible. The German news papers are opposed, many of them, to a peaceful settle-ment of the difficulty, and talk of the overthrow of the French Empire as no very difficult task.

THE FEELING IN AUSTRIA. The Presse (Vienna) insists that Austria should main

not even Count Bismarck foresaw the storm of patriotic indignation which it has excited in Germany. The Emperor will justify his reputation for sagacity and earn the gratifude of Europe by waiving his claims. The Luxemburgers themselves, so far as we can gather, are bent on maintaining their independence, but dread meorporation with North Germany more than annexation to France. By recognizing and respecting their reluctance to change their existing lof, the Emperor Naposeon win game a diplomatic advantage, and to enabled to intervene here after with far greater effect if any violent attempt should be made to unite Luxemburg with Prussia."

#### GREAT BRITAIN. THE REPORM QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone is evidently annoyed and disgusted at the want of unanimity among the Liberal party on the Reform question. It is said to be his fatention to throw up the leadership as soon as Parliargent meets, and take tion with things as they are in the following letter, which is a reply to a vote of confidence in him as a leader, voted

by a public meeting in the town of Guildford: "No. 11 CAMATON HOUSE TERRACE, April 14. "SIR: I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the letter and resolution you have been good enough to address to me. You will have observed the division last night, and it will probably lead you to an altered estimate of any power pessessed by me to improve the Reform bill of the Government.

"I beg, however; to assure you that my attachment to the great end in view is smallered.
"I have the honor to be, &c., W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Times comments rather severely on the letter, charging Mr. Gladstone with bad temper. It says: " Had it been possible, it would have been kind to let this little missive abide in obscurity. Unfortunately, when a man in Mr. Gladstone's position writes anything which once gets into print, its publicity is theneeforth assured. What is done cannot be undone. "That fierce light which beats upon the throne' is not more fierce than the light which throws every act of a public leader into full relief."

A large open-air meeting to condemn the com-promises the House of Commons was making with Reform promises the House of Commons was making with Reform was held in Trafalgar-square on the evening of the 15th. Five or six thousand people were present. Mr. Gladstone presided, and in opening the meeting said he had no partiality for idle threats, but if the House of Commons passed this measure, the people would not necept it, and its passing into law would be the signal for an agitation more extensive and embittered, and more powerful, than had yet been conducted by the Reform League. Resolutions were passed pledging the working classes to resist the payment of taxes until their rights were conceded. Mr. G. Mantle, in supporting the resolution, said that

let them talk of compromises as they may, there would be no compromise on the part of the people. He only anticlthe them talk of compromises as they may, there would be pound of great men; a certain special of beautiful women; a wonderful seeme of wealth and enjoyment; the subject of the poople. He only anticipation is a boved down; they he to the subject of the poople when he told the Change of the control of the poople when he told the Change of the control of the poople when he told the Change of the control of the poople when he told the Change of the control of the poople when he told the condent of the control of the poople when he told the condent of the control of the poople when he told the poople when he told the poople when he told the condent of the control of the poople when he told the poo pated the sentiments of the people when he told the Chan-A large open air meeting was also held in Birm-

ingham, which was attended by many thousands of peo-ple. Mr. Raffles moved the first resolution: "That this meeting considers the decision arrived at last night by the House of Commons, in its retention of the rate-paythe House of Commons, in its retention of the rate-paying clause, as an another instance of their utter incapacity to represent the interest of the people." [Hear, hear] He said the hearts of the Tories were hardened like the heart of Pharach, and the result to them would be as disastrous as to the ruler of Egypt. He referred in strongly condemnatory language to the conduct of the 48 self-styed "Liberals" who placed the Tories in a majority. The threat of dissolution was held out, and they were afraid to meet their constituents. But though it was in the power of these renegade Liberals to inflict temporary defeat upon their power, and to delay the settlement of the Reform question, they were quite poweries to stave off for more than a very brief period the result for which the country was being prepared. Manhoed suffrage was inevitable. [Cheers.] One who was not often to be relied upon, but who told the truth for once, foretold not long ago that the Conservative measure must result in manhood suffrage, pure and simple; and so it must. [Cheers.] Let the Tories carry it, and the first House of Commons returned under it would abolish the rate-paying clauses. [Hear, hear.] Falsehood, cajolery, deceif, intimidation, trickery, lad all been resorted to, but all to no purpose, except the annihilation of Tory influence and respectability. There never was an agitation originated and carried on in a proper spirit that didn't can in hear.] Falschood, calolery, decelt, infinidation, trickery, had all been resorted to, but all to no purpose, except the annihilation of Tory influence and respectability. There never was an agitation originated and carried on in a proper spirit that didat't end in the victory of the people and the defeat of their enemies. (Cheers.] The Tories were not carrying out their traditional policy. What they did in 1867 and previously, they did up to 1832. [Hear, hear.] To raise a false issue, to calumniate their opponents, to resist obstinately and blindly, had always been their practice and their policy. But their history presented only a long series of defeats, and so it must ever be, so long as they set themselves the task of retarding the emancipation of the people. [Cheers.] He criticised the conservative measure now before Parliament, saying that Mr. Disraeli, as the greatest political juggler that ever appeared in this country, was keen enough to have seen from the beginning that his bill would disfranchise thousands in Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool. [Hear, hear.] The country was sick of clever men in the House of Commons: it wanted some honest men there. [Cheers.] It was monstrous that, in an assembly professing to represent the people, the people should be thwarted and icnored. [Hear, hear.] They had endured until they could endure no longer. They must have a changed House of Commons, come what might. [Cheers.]

The Spanish Foreign Minister stated rather grandilo quently that the decisions of the Epanish Courts would be upheld, but it seems that the Courts have so managed as not to come in conflict with the wishes of Great Britain in the matter of the Victoria. The latest dispatch is from Madrid, April 16: "The prize Court at Cadiz has declared the capture of the Queen Vic-

toria to have been illegal."

The Epoca considers that by this decision the difference between England and Spain in this matter has terminated. nated.

THE GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Ten thousand of the English Volunteers who were to take part in the great Review at Dover on Easter Monday were to halt at Cauterbury for the Sunday and attend divine service in the grand old Cathedral in that ancient

Miss Nelly Moore, who has been for two years leading lady at the Haymarket Theater, London, has left the company. Her place has been ably supplied by Miss Ione Burke, formerly of Wallack's, New-York.

## THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

the army." He argues against the Imperial policy of in-ereasing the military force. "Wee be to France," says he, "if breaking the chain of her glorious traditions, she were to discontinue having an army more powerful by its organization than by its numbers."

EXEMPTION FROM CONSCRIPTION.

A circular issued by the Minister of War fixes the amount to be paid for exemption from military service at 3,600 francs for the year 1867, and the exemption money for each year of military service remaining to be performed is 600 francs.

performed is 600 frames.

INCREASE OF ARTILLERY FORCE.

Changes are to be ande in the army which will increase the artillery force by 38 batteries. Forty batteries were disbanded in 1805, and these are now restored. The field artillery is to be increased by 180 field-gaus.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

An official declaration published at Berlin Maiss that, with the exception of the increased organization in the tine and landwehr, begon last Autumn and now comterritory, no special military measures have been at present adopted.

The military organization of North Germany is thus described in The Day:

Every North German capable of bearing arms belongs to the permanent army for a period of seven years,

to the permanent army for a period of seven years, namely, from the end of his 21st to the beginning of his 28th year. Three years of this time is to be served in the active army, and the four remaining in the reserve. For the five following years he forms part of the landache. The effective force of the Federal army in time of peace is fixed at 1 per cent of the whole population of 18c1 until Dec. 31, 1871, and each State is to contribute according to its population in the above proportion. At the end of this trensitional period the effective strength of the peace army of the Confederation will be determined by the vote of the Legislature. On this basis the Federal army will consist of 300,000 men. The army expenditure is to be not by a budget calculated at the rate of 225 thalers per man for every man under arms in time of peace, and this settlement will also continue till 1871. The Prussian military code, with all the orders and regulations which complete it, is to be adopted throughout the territory of the Confederation will present to the Parliament and Council a detailed plan of military organizations and legislation, to be made law by the constitutional votes of that Assembly. All the forces of the Confederation, whether in time of peace or war, are placed under the command of the King of Prussia, designated as the Federal commander-in-chief. The regiments will be numbered in rotation throughout the Federal army, and the troops will be elothed and accountered in accordance with the clothing and accountement of the Prussian army. The right of establishing fortresses within the Pederal army, and the troops will be elothed and accounted in accountance with the clothing and accountement of the Prussian army. The right of establishing fortresses within the Pederal army in the content of the Commander-in-thief is requisite to the appointment of gen-

other provisions, the princes or Senates of the Federated States will appoint the officer commanding their several contingents, except that the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief is requisite to the appointment of general officers in facers triffling the functions of general officers in each contingent. Should public scenity be in danger in any part of the Federal territory, the Commander-in-Chief may proclaim the state of siege conformably with the law of June, 1851, which will continue in force for the Confederation until a Federal law shall be passed, regulating the form and condition of such proclamations. Thus the whole executive power of North Germany, as regards military matters, is placed in the hands of the King of Prussia, and the people of the States forming the new Confederation have abdicated all control over this branch of the public administration for a period of five years, making themselves for that period the mere instruments of the military spirit of Prussia.

A general commission new assembled by order of the Government at Berlin has just haid down a set of principles for the reorganization of the medical service in the Prussian army. The light hospital ambulances are to be replaced by medical detachments closely following the cruly in its march. Each corps d'armée is to have 12, with 160 beds each. During a battle the medical detachments will establish hospitalis in the rear of the army, and in case there should be no centers of population near enough, closed barracks are to be constructed. Those detachments are likewise to be provided with tents for the reception of the wounded, who, when the army is obliged to advance, are to be forwarded to the regular military hospitals.

RUSSIA.

### RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase, published April 17, it is stated. puts the whole financial administration of Poland under the control of the Russian Minister of Finance. The Grand Duke Constantine will shortly, it is said, take command of the Russian army in Bessarabia.

Baron Von Wallerstorf's request to be relieved from his position as Minister of Commerce has not been granted

The organs of the German element at Vienna, advocate an aliance with Prussia in the event of war between France and Prussia. The sympathics of the Sciaves are rather with France.

## TURKEY.

THE SITUATION. Our correspondent at Constantinople writes to Tire THIBUNE Bureau at London, April 8, as follows:

change of destination of Omer Pasha fro

Turkish funds have fallen from 33 to 30 within 10 days,

the fall being accellerated by news from Paris respecting Luxemburg."

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from

Constantinopie: "Arms and ammunition, to a large ex-tent, have been brought in recently, and although the tent, have been brought in recently, and although the importation has not been allowed, snuggling has been actively carried on. I have it on the authority of the leading house in the trade that many thousands of revolvers have been sold during the past few weeks. These arms are not re-exported, but remain here, for what purpose is yet to be seen. An uneasy feeling exists among the Mussulmans, but whether they mean mischief no one can yet positively say. The ferment among a section of the Franks is easily understood by the fact of Russian agency heing actively at work. We are as fast as possible drifting toward great and dangerous complications, and the Eastern question will in coming events assume vastly wider proportions than we have yet known. As an evidence that there is reason to apprehend some movement amongst the fanatical section of the Mussulmans. I may mention that no less than a hundred of that party were recently arrested, and without any form of trial, summarily sent away to a remote province in a government steamer."

#### JAPAN. NEWS FROM YOROHAMA VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 .- Yokohama dates to March 29 have been received. The market for manufactured goods is dull and transactions are limited. Gray in moderate demand, and prices were unchanged The stock is estimated at 45,000 piculs. The exports for the current season were about six million pounds. American drills nominally \$6.50. Sterling, 4, 3d.#4, 44d. Freights to New-York by steamer, \$45; by rall, £3. The ships Havelock and Linden had arrived, and the Glencore was leading for New-York.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

THE REPORT OF GEN. AUGUR'S ADVANCE UN-FOUNDED-FIGHTING AT HORSE SHOE STATION-TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION INTERRUPTED. .

ST. LOUIS, April 30.-A dispatch from Omaha says that the report telegraphed from Leavenworth to The that the report telegraphed from Leavenworth to The New-York Herald of April 21, that Gen. Augur was about to move west from Fort Phil. Kearney with 6,000 troops, and that 11,000 Indians were encamped between Forts Kearney and Smith, waiting for grass to commence hostilities, and that Gen. Hancock's expedition is in distress is pronounced an unmitigated hoax, at Gen. Augur's headquarters.

A Fort Laramie dispatch of the 28th inst., says the Indians have surgounded Horse-Shoe Station and fighting is now going on. A telegraph supply train was attacked on the 21st inst., 70 miles west of Laramie, and all the stock driven off and all the provisions destroyed. No more work can be done on the telegraph line without an armed escort.

# FORTRESS MONROE.

GALE IN THE CHESAPEAKE-ADDITIONAL EFFORTS FOR MR, DAVIS'S RELEASE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20 .- A severe north-east gale has been prevailing in the Chesapeake Bay, and out-

The entire bill relative to imprisonment for debt passed the Legislative Body by 112 to 97 votes. The bill conferring a pension on M. de Lamartine has also been adopted.

\*\*PEAPPEARANCE OF THE UNIVERS.\*\*

I The Unicer: reappeared April 15, after an interval of seven years, under the editorial charge of M. Louis Veuillot. The first article begins thus: "The Unicers was suppressed in January, 1860, without any crime being imputed to it, by a purely political measure, which is in conformity with the present legislation on the press."

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The entire bill relative to imprisonment for debt gale has been prevailing in the Chesapeake Bay, and outside, yesterday and to-day, and a large fleet of outward-bound vessels are anchored in Hampton Roads, awaiting an abatement in the weather.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis, accompanied by Dr. Pemberton, brother of the Rebei Gen. Pemberton, returned here yesterday monthly a visit to Washington, where she has been for several days past engaged in interviews with prominent Southern men upon the question of Mr. Davis, was here several days prior to the departure of Mrs. Davis, and went with her to Washington to to use his influence, it is said, in the efforts which are now being made to have Mr. Davis leased.

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THE CASE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COL-LECTOR FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS-THE CASE OF ME. DAVIS. OT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 50, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF VIRGINIA-

The Grand Jury for the United States Court, Eastern District of Virginia (Judge Uunderwood's), assemble at Richmond on Tuesday next. The panel is drawn for the first time from citizens regardless of color There is certainly one colored man on the ury (Mr. Seaton, a wealthy citizen of Fairfax County), beside several of the most prominent Republicans. The Virginia State Republican Executive Committee will meet at Richmond on next Tuesday. It is understood that a State Convention, called by the Unionists, represented by The Richmond Whig, will meet shortly at Charlottsville, Va.

Rumors are again circulating in relation to the rial of Jefferson Davis. District-Attorney Chandlet has said he will not be tried, while Judge Underwood is known to have been in correspondence with the Chief-Justice, who expects to preside at the Circuit Court, which meets in June, and try the case, There were received during the past month at the

Division of Referred Claims, Paymaster-General's Office, 37,920 applications for back pay and bounty; Col. Gibson settled during the same time 10,250 claims, involving an expenditure of \$968,499 735 There are 101,450 claims awaiting information from the Second Auditor.

The registration in the Seventh Ward of this city commenced yesterday. The number registered was 116 white and 548 colored. A majority in favor of the

Col. Lee, the New-York State military agent in this city, in his report to the Governor, dated to-day, gives the following resume of the business of his office during the past mouth: Amount expended for relief of destitute New-York soldiers, \$56 65; amount collected and paid claimants, \$39,948 58; number of claims received, 634; number of claims settled, 293; number of letters received, 2.482: number of letters written, 2,579.

To show the scarcity of news here since the ajournment of the Senate, the absence of Secretary Seward the statu quo condition of the Registers in Bankruptey, and the dearth of office-seekers and lobbyists, it is necessary only to state that two letters three years' old, and published at least half a dozen times during the interval from their date to the present time, were telegraphed hence to a New-York morning paper yesterday as news. The same paper contains also among the Washington dispatches a report regarding the Selma Bank robbery, which is duplicated in another part of the paper, and credited to a Selma exchange Secretary Browning's condition is still very criti-

cal, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. A few weeks ago the Washington dispatches, upon

official authority, announced the arrest in New-Orleans of E. R. McGuire, Collector First District Arkansas, upon the charge of appropriating Government funds to his own use, &c. The Treasury Department now authorizes the statement that Mri McGuire has appeared voluntarily at the Treasury and answered the charges against him, and it is found that the interruptions of his deposits and reports to the Department was owing to obstructed communication between himself and his deputies and the United States Depositaries by reason of the late freshet in the West and South, and the danger of traveling in those sections with large amounts of money, except on public routes. He visited New-Orleans as soon as communication was open, without apprising the Department of his movements, and this lead to suspicion of his purpose. He is honorably, acquitted of all charges against him and has resumed the duties of his office.

Attorney-General Stanberry's opinion on disfranchisement, not being quite complete, was not submitted to the Cabinet this afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Bagley called on the Pr vesterday, to inquire whether the Executive would pardon Jeff Davis, should the latter petition for such a clemency. The President replied that he had issued a proclamation two years ago which set forth certain aditions and rules for pardon, and that any one desirous of obtaining pardon must place himself within the terms of that proclamation, The President added that he declined to say to Mr. Bagley, as he had heretofore declined to say to others, what course he would pursue with regard to Jeff. Davis. That he (Mr. Johnson) would endeavor to perform his duty conscientiously (and he understood his obligation) at the proper time. Such was the substance of the conversation, as I get it from

an authoritative source. Up to this evening the Administration had not heard anything from the messenger dispatched by Mr. Campbell with communications to Juarez in regard to the treatment of Maximilian and his followers in case of their capture.

Secretary! Seward arrived this morning, and was in attendance at a Cabinet meeting to-day. The Japanese Commissioners will probably be pre-

sented at the Executive Mansion to-morrow. Commodore John H. Gardner has been appointed Lighthouse Inspector for the Fourth District, which has its headquarters at Philadelphia.

A third remittance of \$4,757 in gold has just been received from California by the Southern Famine Relief Association, James M. Brown, esq., Treasurer, making in all to date from the Pacific coast \$45,757 in gold, or \$60,000 in currency. The number of letters received from the South by the Commissioner is very large, and show beyond question that the suffering continues intense, and must increase as the season advances, until the time of barvesting.

The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having completed as a first-class railroad 20 additional miles of its railroad in Kansas, the same has been accepted, and the President has directed the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior to issue to the Company the bonds and patents for the lands to which it has become entitled.

A circular has been issued from the office of Internal Revenue concerning the tax of 10 per cent on the notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation,

which is as follows:
The second section of the Act of March 26, 1867, enacts:
That every National Banking Association, State Bank or
Banker, or Association shall pay a tax of 10 per centum
on the amount of notes of any town or municipal corporation paid out by them after the first day of May, 1867, to
be collected in the mode and manner in which the tax on
the notes of State Banks is collected.

It is understood that there is a large amount of these notes in circulation, particularly in the Southern States, and the attention of Revenue Officers is hereby called to the foregoing section. Assessors will instruct their assistants to make assessments for said tax against any National Banking Association, State

Bank, Banker or Association, which shall pay the notes in question, after the first day of May, 1807. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were dightly over \$400,500.

There was very little change in the condition of Secretary Browning's health this morning, though

his physicians pronounce him out of danger.

Secretary Stanton has been confined to his bound for two days from the effects of a severe cold.

The Cabinet session to-day was of short duration being only one hour in length. All the members were present excepting Secretaries Stanton and

Browning.

The Hon. R. H. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, returned to Washington this morning from New-York, where he has been on a brief visit.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPERIOR OF THE BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE RESENTE.

WASHINGTON, April 80.—The following loward liquor cases were submitted: No. 396, Hugh Carnes, plaintiff in error agt, the State of Iowa, and Nos. 896, 897, 388, 399, 400, 401, 402.

The Court then proceeded with the hearing of the Patent case, No. 199, the Lowell Manufacturing Company, appellants agt, the Hartford Carpet Company, which will consume the day, to morrow.